

# PRESIDENT AMADOR TALKS ABOUT HIS COUNTRY AND UNITED STATES

The Chief Executive of the Baby Republic Talks Freely With Mr. Carpenter, The Times-Dispatch's Special Correspondent.

(Special Correspondence of The Times-Dispatch.)

PANAMA, May 15.—The "White House" of the Panama republic is light blue. It is a large two-story building, situated not far from the offices of the canal, with a fine outlook over Panama bay and Uncle Sam's new islands. Its official title is "the Palacio de Gobierno," and it forms but the offices and residence of President Manuel Amador Guerrero, the George Washington of the new republic.

A squad of policemen armed with rifles was marching up and down in front of it when I called there not long ago with Minister Barrett. As we approached they saluted us, but the minister raised his hand and the guns dropped and we passed through.

Entering the door we came into a patio, or hollow court, surrounded by the living and reception rooms of the mansion. In the center of the floor were growing plants. Its floor was of tiles and balconies ran about it at the second story. We crossed the patio and went upstairs to the state reception room, and hence on into the president's private parlors, where Mr. J. E. Lefevre, the executive secretary, met us and told us that his excellency was expecting our visit.

A moment later the president entered. Mr. Barrett formally presented me, and we arranged an appointment for to-day, when he should give me a talk for my American readers. I called and the result is the interview which follows. But first let me introduce you to this president of the world's baby republic and the father of its independence. I have given his name as Manuel Amador Guerrero. In America, he would be known as President Amador, but here the Guerrero is added, after the Spanish fashion, for that was the name of his mother. He is the son of Jose Maria Amador and Mercedes Guerrero. On his mother's side he is the grandson of a colonel who fought for the independence of Colombia. The president was born in Colombia, and was educated at the University of Cartagena.

He was about the age when he graduated there as a doctor and came to Panama to practice medicine. This was more than fifty years ago, and from then until now Doctor Amador has been one of the leading citizens of the isthmus. As far back as during our civil war he was vice-president of Panama State, and when General Grant was beginning his campaign for the White House Dr. Amador had been elected its president. There was a revolution, however, which prevented his holding the office, and which resulted in his banishment to Cartagena. He went to New York, and came back to Panama. He again took an interest in politics, which he has kept up to this day. Indeed, it is largely due to him that Panama is now a republic. He was one of the men who started the revolution and secured the assistance which aided in making the cause a success. He returned on the 27th of October one year ago, promising to proclaim the inde-

pendence of Panama before the 5th of the month following. This he did on November 3d, and after the constitution was adopted he was elected the first president, which position he has now held for more than one year.

## How the President Looks.

The president of Panama is one of the fine-looking rulers of this age. He is more than six feet tall and is straight and well formed. His forehead is high and full, his complexion rosy, and although he is seventy-one, his dark hair and mustache are only sprinkled with gray. I asked him for a photograph. In reply he brought me one of President Roosevelt which he had just received, saying that he was having a photograph taken to send back to him, and that he would have a copy of the same struck off for this letter. This he has since done.

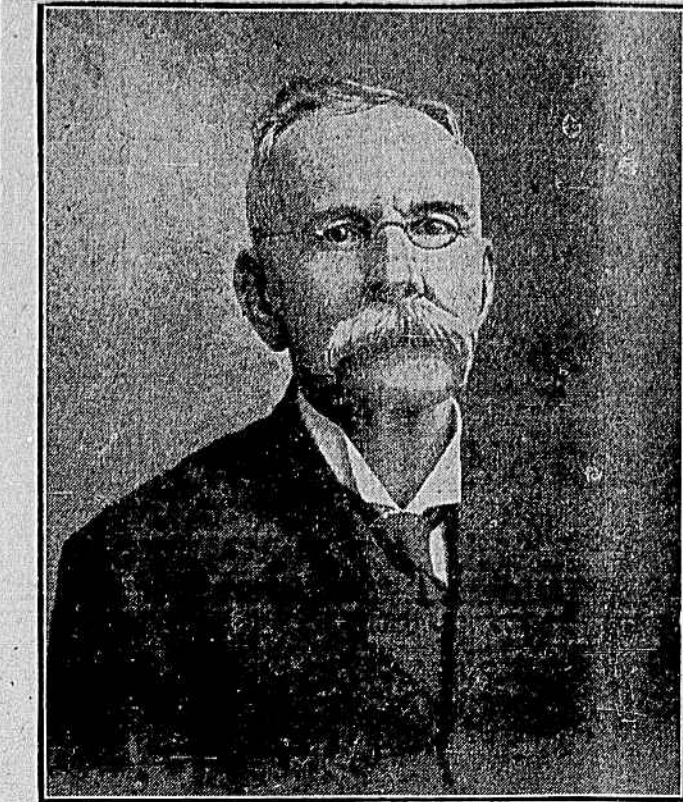
The president is the picture of health. He is a living evidence that here on the isthmus men can reach a green old age and keep young. His life has been a strenuous one. In addition to his political work he has practiced the practice of medicine for fifty years. He was long the physician of the Panama railroad and also of the Pacific Mill and Equitable Life insurance companies, and he therefore knows well the conditions of this part of the world.

## Health at Panama.

One of my first questions was whether Americans could safely live at Panama. The president replied: "There is no reason why your people may not be as healthy here as in the States if they will conform to the ordinary customs of life in the tropics. A few may have malarial fever at the start, but this danger will diminish as time goes on and after a while they will become immune. Our malarial fevers attack foreigners more readily than natives. This is also the case with yellow fever. The man who has been on the isthmus for ten or fifteen years is apparently out of danger."

## The Yellow Fever Mosquito.

"How about the mosquitoes, doctor? Do you think they cause fevers?" "Yes, I believe in the mosquito theory. Yellow fever and malarial fever are carried by the bites of certain mosquitoes at certain stages of their existence. I think, however, that there are other means of catching the yellow fever than by such inoculation. According to the modern theory every man who has yellow fever gets it from the bite of a female mosquito which has just been feasting off the blood of a man who has yellow fever. They even go so far as to say that the female mosquito takes such feasts only when she is anxious to breed, and that it is only at such times that she introduces the yellow fever germs into her victim. If this be so the question arises as to how the first yellow fever mosquito became inoculated with the yellow fever germ. Was she born with the yellow fever in her blood and was thus able to communicate it



THE PRESIDENT OF PANAMA IN 1905.

Copy of Photograph Just Made for President Roosevelt and Given to Mr. Carpenter

to the first yellow fever patient, or was the first yellow fever patient born to enable the first female mosquito to start the chain to running which has come down to now?"

"How about your malarial fevers?" "They are not necessarily fatal, and seldom cause death. They succumb quickly to quinine and are largely prevented by taking tonic doses."

## How to Live Long at Panama.

"Tell me, Mr. President, how one should do who wishes to live long and keep well in this part of the world?"

"He should observe regular hours and avoid excesses of every kind. The worst thing is drink. A man here should use no intoxicating liquors. This is the rule generally as to life in the tropics."

As for me, I was the doctor of the Panama railroad when it was built, and I passed through the terrible sickness of that time. I have been here during the whole construction of the canal and have always enjoyed excellent health. I attribute this largely to my regular habits. I go to bed at 10 o'clock every night and I arise at 7 every morning. I am careful of my eating and try not to overwork, although I have at times been forced to do so. I have led a quiet life as far as I possibly could, and, as a result, although I am now three score and ten, I am, I judge, as young as most men of my years in any part of the world."

## The New Republic.

The conversation here turned to Panama and I asked the president as to whether his country offered many op-

portunities for foreign investors. He replied:

"The republic is almost entirely undeveloped, and in the evolution of the future I think there will be many chances for Americans and others to make money. We have as yet no roads. The only way to get over the country is on mule trails, or by going up and down the coast in boats and thence into the interior. We hope to build roads just as soon as we can. We shall first make wagon roads and shall try to render the whole country accessible to the coast, with the idea that the products may be carried down to the sea and thence shipped to the markets here and abroad. Later on we shall build railroads, and in the far future there will probably be a railway running from one end of Panama to the other. There is already talk of a railroad to the Chiriqui region, but that will have to wait until our resources are sufficiently developed to warrant its construction. As it is now there would not be enough passengers and freight to pay the operating expenses of such a road."

## Panama's Resources.

"What are your chief resources?" I asked. "We have many. We have a vast amount of mahogany timber and are exporting rubber and ivory now. Much of our land is fitted for cattle raising, and we have several hundred thousand cattle and horses here. The Chiriqui country, which lies between this and Costa Rica, has many fine ranches. The cattle are especially fine and we command a ready sale in the market. There are also many ranches in the provinces of Los Santos, Coclé, and Veraguas, and hides form one of our chief articles of export."

"What is the character of your soil?" "It is as rich as that of any part of the tropical world. It will produce coffee, cacao, sugar cane and every vegetable common to this latitude. We have excellent fruit lands both here and in other provinces. The banana exports from Bocas del Toro already amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. There is no reason why fruit and vegetables might not be raised for export on the strip of land which has been granted to the United States. Such productions will be in steady demand during the construction of the canal, and forming a valuable cash line would pay. As to sugar cane and coffee, they can be raised in many places. Our people, however, have not paid much attention to farming and that development is a matter of the future."

## Public Lands and Mines.

"Does Panama want outside money?" "Yes," replied the president. "We are glad to welcome both capital and men. We have public lands which can be leased in tracts of 5,000 hectares, or a little more than 12,000 acres. We are ready to rent them to responsible parties on very liberal terms."

"How about mines?" "Panama is rich in minerals. We

have gold, silver, iron and probably copper. The country has not been carefully prospected, but we have station gold mines which are now in profitable operation. One of these is the Darien Gold Mining Company, which employs hundreds of miners. It is an English corporation. I understand that it pays good dividends."

## Panama and the United States.

"What are the relations between your republic and the United States?" "We look upon the United States as our great and good friend," replied the President of Panama, "and it is our hope that she will always continue to hold that position. She was largely the cause of our becoming independent and we have men of office and honor upon her. We are satisfied that she will put through this gigantic canal, and that with the flowing together of the Atlantic and the Pacific will come a great moving caravan of ships from all over the world, and the half-way station between the continents. This cannot but improve conditions. Indeed it seems to me that no land upon earth has brighter prospects than ours."

## Political Parties and Revolutions.

"Have you political parties here?" "Yes, indeed. But what republic has not. We have liberals and conservatives. We have men of different opinions. We have men of office and honor who are out of office and want to get in. "Do you expect to be troubled with revolutions in the future?" "No," replied the president. "Our treaty with the United States will prevent that. Colombia has been torn up by revolutions ever since she became independent. This cannot be true of Panama, for the United States will not permit it, even if we so desired. Our people thoroughly understand that fact. Our progress is to be upon the road of peace rather than that of war and bloodshed."

## Uncle Sam and the Revolution.

"Where did Panama's independence originate, Mr. President? Some people think it was born in the United States and nursed by the United States government?" "That is not so. It originated here. Our people felt that they could not endure the loss and delay entailed upon this country by the action of the Colombian government. We saw that we must act quickly if we would secure the canal, and we, therefore, decided to make ourselves independent of our mother country. Some of us went to the United States, and although we did not see the President or any of his cabinet, we learned enough to believe that your country would come to our assistance if

we made our rebellion in the proper way against the outrage which was being perpetrated upon us. We noted upon that supposition and have not been disappointed."

## Panama's Ten Million Dollars.

"What are you doing with the \$10,000,000 which you received from the United States?"

"Some of it has gone into public works. We have already spent in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000 silver dollars in that way. We are improving our harbors and will gradually make roads into the interior. Six million dollars of the remainder has been invested in real estate, thinking them out as to how they would do. About \$2,500,000 is now on call there at a low rate of interest. We receive only about 2 per cent on that, but we know we can get the money when we want it."

## New Schools for Panama.

"What are you doing as to establishing schools and bettering your educational conditions?"

"We have already done much. Under the old form of government there were only 200 or 300 children attending the public schools of this city. We have now 2,700 enrolled, and this number will be doubled in a few years. We have sent abroad fifty young men and women who are being educated at the public expense to serve as official teachers. We have also sent a number of schools, others are being fitted for engineers and others for other responsible positions."

## The Troubles of a President.

"How do you like being president of the youngest republic of the world, your excellency?"

"I can't say that I like it," replied Dr. Amador. "The life is a little too strenuous for me. There are so many men who want things, and it is so often necessary to give them. I have to be all; and others bring forward impracticable schemes for the government to carry out. It may be easier after a time. The government will soon be thoroughly established, and its machinery will move upon well-oiled wheels. Just now we are chopping our republic out of the woods, and the whole organization has to be constructed and put into operation."

"You have asked me how I like being president. I would say I did not want the position, and that I requested the people to take some other and better man. But I have accepted the position, and I should accept the responsibility and here I am. I have always been interested in the political welfare of my country; but I assure you I would rather practice medicine than politics. I would be glad, indeed, when I am allowed to go back to my profession." (Copyright, 1905, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

# EX-PRESIDENT OF RAILROAD DIRECTS DESTINIES OF BRITAIN'S VAST NAVY

Earl Cawdor, a Man Who Has Made a Brilliant Record in Conduct of Railroads.

By Frederick Miles Bernard.

When President Roosevelt called Paul Morton from out of the West to take over the reins of the Navy Department there was a howl from a section of the party. Morton was not a party man—in fact, he had been for long a member of the opposition party. But the man who realized that Morton was a business man, for he was not the successful executive head of a great railroad? History in the Morton case made in the United States has repeated itself in England. The Earl of Cawdor, who was the first man to change in the first week in March, a man by the name of Campbell—a Scotch-Welshman, who is in the House of Lords as the Earl of Cawdor—was appointed.

When the announcement was made the English taxpayer almost had a fit. A great howl went up. "He's not a party man," they shouted. Others laughed. "Cawdor, Cawdor? Let me see. He's a railroad president. That can't be a man who knows the Navy." First and foremost, Cawdor is a successful business man; experienced in the executive work of a great corporation and the handling of thousands of men and millions of money. He was chairman of the Great Western Railway of England, the second largest in the kingdom and the most prosperous. When Cawdor took hold of it ten years ago it was a losing venture and not even equipped up to the requirements of a first-class road.

## History Repeats Itself.

So history made in the United States has repeated itself in England. Morton and Cawdor, former railroad executives in their respective countries, are now rulers of the two great Anglo-Saxon Navies. Both were selected for their business qualities and political qualifications.

In England the Secretary of the Navy is called the First Lord of the Admiralty. He is in the Cabinet and Privy Council. With one or two notable exceptions the position has been always a political one, and the duty of the holder has been to answer questions in Parliament and generally represent the Government of the day in the Navy and the important Navy estimates. The First Lord has a side partner, so to speak. This is the First Sea Lord. The latter personage is always a sailor. He is sometimes called with his official title of Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, and in a majority of cases in the past has been the real head of the Navy. Admiral Sir John Fisher is the present man at the helm. He is much like the late Admiral Sampson of the U. S. Navy in that he has theoretically and practically all naval matters at his finger ends. He is a sailor every inch, and has served his whole life beginning from the bottom. When Prime Minister Balfour had to make a change in the Navy Department, according to report, he went to see John Fisher and said: "Get a business man," said the "luff" sailor. "A man who can handle successfully a hundred thousand men and several millions of money. I know the ropes of the Navy want a plain unvarnished man of business."

## Hunted for Cawdor.

For a week Balfour and his Cabinet cast about for a business man. They didn't want a jam manufacturer or baker, butcher or candlestick maker. Bankers handled money, but not men, merchant princes handled men and women and money, but in ways which hardly fitted the bill. Great manufacturers and foundrymen were more or less mixed up with government contracts, and so they passed on to the executive officers of the great

railroads and the first name taken up was Cawdor's. It is said that simultaneously the half dozen members of the Cabinet said: "There's the right man." And so Lord Cawdor was offered the place—to have and to hold—to the good of the Navy, or the empty honor of the position.

He accepted, and the railroads lost a chief of great worth and renown, and England gained a most valuable servant. The Navy was intensely pleased with the appointment. With two such sterling business and practical men as Lord Cawdor and Sir John Fisher at the head of affairs the Navy is bound to prosper. Cawdor is a direct descendant of the Thane of Cawdor, who figured so prominently in the tragedy of Macbeth. He has ancestors who were famous as sailors in the British Navy and rose to the exalted rank of Rear-Admiral and Admiral of the White. One ancestor, John Campbell, of Cawdor, born in 1655, occupied the same position as



EARL OF CAWDOR.

the Earl of Cawdor, to-day, that of Lord of the Admiralty.

## Will Not Be Interviewed.

I saw Lord Cawdor a few days ago, just before he was to become a member of the Privy Council. He granted me a few minutes in his office, the board-room of the Great Western Railway in the immense building at Paddington Station, which so many Americans know well. He was a very busy man at the time, winding up his railroad business and turning it over to his successor. A dozen or so English newspaper men had been turned away. I saw a short thick-set man with a kindly beaming face, a carefully trimmed gray moustache and closely cropped gray hair. He wore a dark gray business suit loosely fitting. He sat in an American swivel chair at a huge flat-topped mahogany desk piled high with despatch papers. I knew him for a business man from the moment he spoke. He looked at once into the business that brought me there.

"I cannot give you an interview," he

said. "As chairman of the Great Western I might have done so, but as a member of the Cabinet I am afraid my utterances for publication will have to be confined to Parliament. It is the unwritten law of England." I mentioned Paul Morton.

"Yes," said the First Lord, "quite a coincidence. He looked as if he would like to have said more, but dare not. I know Mr. Morton and many of your other splendid railway men," continued Lord Cawdor. "Oh, yes, I have been in America. I know something of your railway systems. I admire America and its men and women, and particularly Mr. Roosevelt."

I asked for his business maxim, one which Americans could not doubt derive profit from. "I am afraid, you know," he began, and then laughed nervously. "Well, I shouldn't be quoted, you know, but my family motto is my only business maxim. It is, 'Be Mindful,' and I think it is a good business maxim. In all things you do be mindful." And then he rose quickly and shook hands. Almost before I had been ushered out the

door he was to his ears in his business papers.

Lord Cawdor is a man of family. In this he would delight Theodore Roosevelt, for he has six sons and four daughters all living. Some of the sons are in the army and several of the family are married. His eldest son and heir is Hugh Frederick Vaughan Campbell, who is known by the courtesy title of Viscount Emlin. Then comes Nigel, then Ralph Alexander, Eldred Ross, Ian Malcolm, Eric Octavius, Edith Aline Caroline, Mabel Marjorie, Lillian Katherine, and Muriel Dorothy, the youngest, who is just eighteen.

The Cawdor town house is No. 7 Prince's Gardens, S. W., and is a neighbor of J. Pierpont Morgan and several other Americans. His country house is Stackpole Court, in Pembrokeshire, and his ancestral place is Cawdor Castle, in Nairn, Scotland. Of clubs, Lord Cawdor belongs to the Carlton, White's and the Travlers.

As First Lord he will be obliged to live a great deal in town. His office and official residence is in the Admiralty

# WAY TO LIVE LONG.

Refrain from Eating Large Quantities of Meat and Eggs—Alcohol is Quite Unnecessary for Most Persons. Bathing and Sleeping.

By SIR HERMANN WEBER, M. D. Royal College of Physicians, London. The question of the possible duration of human life, when put to great statesmen, scientists and others who have reached the limit of the century, has been answered in various ways. It was supposed that old and intelligent men would naturally have formulated some theory to account for the length of their lives.

Von Moles, at the age of 90, was still possessed of fine intellectual power, and remarkable vitality. When asked how he managed to live so long and in such excellent health, he replied:

"By great moderation in all things, and by regular exercise of the body. I am the famous Italian statesman, said, 'Regularity and abstinence are the secrets of long life.'"

Neal Dow, the American apostle of temperance reform, replied, when asked the question, "Refrain from eating."

Cornaro replied, "Extreme temperance in eating and drinking."

Dr. G. N. Pope, the aged Tamil scholar, said: "Be sure to have some good life-work to do which holds you upon the earth, the accomplishment of a purpose and you will live."

These words from the lips of eminent men who lived to a wonderful old age are of intense interest, but they are not the cold and judicial advice of the scientist, who, however, does not agree with them altogether.

Recently I worked out a plan, the rules of which, if followed carefully, will result in increased longevity. My first word of advice to those who would live long is to avoid disease, especially such disease as one is disposed to contract through inherited weakness. This is to be done by knowing one's own predisposition to disease and exercising the necessary care in occupation, general habits, and diet, that will indefinitely postpone the attack to which one is predisposed from birth.

I advise such care in diet and general habits of life as will defer as long as possible the hardening of the coats of the blood vessels, that generally comes on before its natural time, and other deteriorations of bodily vigor that are the concomitants or equivalents of the physical conditions of old age. In old age the tissues dry up and the joints become stiff. The blood is thick and the various organs in good working order is a certain quantity of exercise taken

every day. Regularly taken exercise strengthens the heart, thereby causing that great organ to pump the fluids of the body to the remotest corners, and thereby improving nutrition and causing all the other organs to do their natural work and to take a delight, so to speak, in doing their natural work.

This nutrition abundantly supplies the body with power, and furnishes material for the combustion, which, when sufficiently strong, gives the body the ability to resist acids, which are the natural enemies of life. A prerequisite to the successful effect of exercise is oxygen. Hence fresh air in plenty is the second useful thing.

Among other circumstances influencing the duration of life, heredity is of the greatest influence. Those whose ancestors have lived to great ages have a good chance of longevity, while those whose parents and blood relations have died early have mostly inherited a tendency to short lives. Yet it is possible, by judicious arrangement of the manner of living to increase the duration of their lives, especially by counteracting the bad qualities of which their short-lived ancestors have died.

There should be moderation of eating and drinking, especially in regard to meat foods. The rule of moderation applies to the whole life, but the regular and free consumption of alcohol, when the organs and tissues are able to take up only a much smaller amount of nourishing material than in youth. Few people have any idea of the small amount of food required in old age, and the four or five persons that by eating little they may lose strength is entirely unfounded.

In the matter of food my recipe for longevity will strike, I am afraid, the American people in a weak spot. The most important advice I can give is to refrain from large quantities of meat and eggs. The latter, when eaten in large quantities or continuously every day for the three meals, or even for two meals, are as destructive to length of life as the regular and free consumption of alcohol. In fact, no matter what kind of food is taken, the quantity should be small. The human body can live and thrive on work hard on a surprisingly small quantity of nourishment. Great moderation in eating is, therefore, one of the keys that unlock the doors of long living.

As to the food accessories alcohol is quite unnecessary for most persons and ought to be avoided entirely, excepting in the smallest quantities. The abuse

of alcohol is to be regarded as highly injurious.

Little tea and coffee will go a long way. These liquids should be taken moderately and in a diluted condition. The use of tobacco in any form is considered injurious to the system, the poison acting particularly on the stomach and heart. The majority of men, however, derive a certain amount of comfort from using tobacco and therefore may take it in small quantities.

Great temperance in all these things, when they are used at all, will prevent the shortening of life that comes to the free use of them.

As the nervous system exercises great power on all the functions of the body, it ought to be kept in a healthy condition, by regular mental work and judicious occupations. Four often expressed, that steady mental work is likely to wear out the brain too soon, is entirely unfounded. The wearing out theory is wrong as well for mental as for physical work, both of which may be continued in old age.

Well directed mental work assists the nutrition of the brain in a similar way, as action of muscles promotes its nutrition. Work is the best preventive of mental depression and the most powerful promoter of a cheerful mental frame, a contented mind, sympathy and hope, which exercise a highly beneficial effect on every function of the body. A steady, healthy, work is likely to lead to death, should study, zoology, chemistry, or some other science. Lord Salisbury was one of the most enthusiastic chemists in England. Henshaw, the famous Crisp and others were statesmen; Pope Leo XIII had the care of his great church on his mind; Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, Seechell, Dalton and a hundred other scientists and philosophers lived to an old age, although they were physically complaining almost their entire lives.

Inseparable from the functions of the brain, sleep is most essential, which, to some people so dear that they sleep away more than half of their lives. Too much sleep is injurious, causing sluggishness of mental and physical functions, slowness of circulation and degeneration of the arteries of the brain. From five and half to seven hours of sleep is sufficient for an adult.

The skin ought to be kept in a healthy and vigorous condition by the daily bath.

The simple way to live to an old age and in health, to continue preservation of intelligent activity and happiness, consists in a careful attention to the practice of the many rules herein laid down.

## Building in Whitehall.

The office hours are 10 to 5 o'clock, but Lord Cawdor has astonished the janitors of the building by demanding admittance at 9 o'clock. He has a magnificent suite of offices in this great building, which are provided to his assistants, the First, Second, Third and Fourth Sea Lords of the Admiralty, who are all Navy men, and the Civil Lord, and a half dozen Junior Lords. Of course all the other Secretaries and department staff are also quartered in the building. Lord Cawdor and his family live in a wing which extends all round the Gardens, in the rear.

## Directs Expenditure of \$180,000,000.

He gets a salary of \$25,000, and has six private and assistant secretaries. He has the handling of about 130,000 men and over \$180,000,000. He has an Adm. Secy. and is authorized to travel all over the world inspecting naval ports if he so desires. His position compels his daily attendance in the House of

Lords during the Parliamentary Sessions.

In the mind of the general public, Lord Cawdor was till his appointment principally associated with Macbeth, for Cawdor Castle claims to have been the scene of the murder of King Duncan, though the wonderful old stronghold, known to all lovers of the Highlands, is known to have been built a considerable time after the tragedy took place. However, the present castle was undoubtedly built on the site of an older building, and the Thane of Cawdor have always been most unwilling to admit, in the matter of Shakespeare's most famous play, the claims of Glamis. Both to the artist and antiquary Lord Cawdor's Scottish home is one of the most delightful of inhabited strongholds. The castle and its immediate surroundings have been unspoiled to an extent rare indeed in an age when restoration has become the watchword of the epoch.

There may be the English looking exactly as they did hundreds of years ago, what

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## Descendant of Famous Thane of Cawdor and Man With Family That Would Please Roosevelt.

That Would Please Roosevelt.

site, but found nothing quite to his liking. Then one night he had a dream, in which an angel appeared and directed him to pack all his treasures in a chest, place the chest on the back of an ass, and build his castle on the spot where the animal should halt.

Of course, he did as directed, and after strolling about for some time, the ass lay down at the foot of a hawthorn tree, and the Thane built his square castle around it. In proof of which is still shown, in a vaulted apartment of the principal tower, the famous hawthorn tree, still green and flourishing, while the original chest stands near by. Once